

exceptions of the aforementioned fenceline west of the gully and a scattering of possible post and planting holes, there are no features indicating extensive use of the land beyond the gully and pond.

The boundary with cultural meaning that appears to have spanned the longest period is that formed by the generations of northeast-southwest trending fencelines running parallel to the store's rear wall about 35' to the south. At their eastern terminus stood two privy houses and to the south, beyond the fences, lay the large irregular livestock pen/midden. At the fences' western end, a small rectangular outbuilding sits in the inner yard, its back wall built right into the fence. Twenty feet directly behind the first outbuilding stood a second outbuilding, similarly oriented, but somewhat larger, and between the two structures lay two wells. Another fenceline, this one single generation, ran southwest to northeast from a few feet behind the second outbuilding to the edge of the midden. Another met this one at a right angle and extended northwest to meet up with the long-lived fence separating the inner and outer store yards. Thus was the work yard defined by the two outbuildings and wells set off from the domains of animals and waste to the east. This southernmost fenceline appears not to have reached all the way to the pond, but the gravelly soils underlying and surrounding the pond made the identification of small features such as shallow fence post holes difficult. The only other cultural features identified in the outer yard lay in the far southeastern corner, more than 50' south of the midden. There, two fire pits were accompanied by a scattering of post holes, planting holes and trees.

The features' nature and distribution suggests a differential use of the inner yard immediately surrounding and behind the store. The area between the back of the store and the long-lived fenceline was virtually free of features, with clusters occurring between the store's western wall and the gully, and a scattering of features extending from the store's east wall to the site's eastern limits. The features west of the store include several containing concentrations of the site's earliest artifacts. A well, in line with the later two but in the inner yard in front of the northern outbuilding, was the earliest of the three. A north-south trending fenceline defined by the largest, most trash-filled post holes, paralleled the gully just west of the store. These features also contained among the earliest of the site's artifacts, as did a large post hole/ trash pit and a small post mold between the fenceline and the gully. Small shallow post or planting holes clustered on both sides of the fenceline off the southwest corner of the store, but they did not clearly define either a structure or additional fences.

On the other side of the yard, a third fire pit was discovered just north of the end of the long-lived fenceline, northeast of the privies. A single trash pit also appeared just north of the fence, 25' west of the privies.

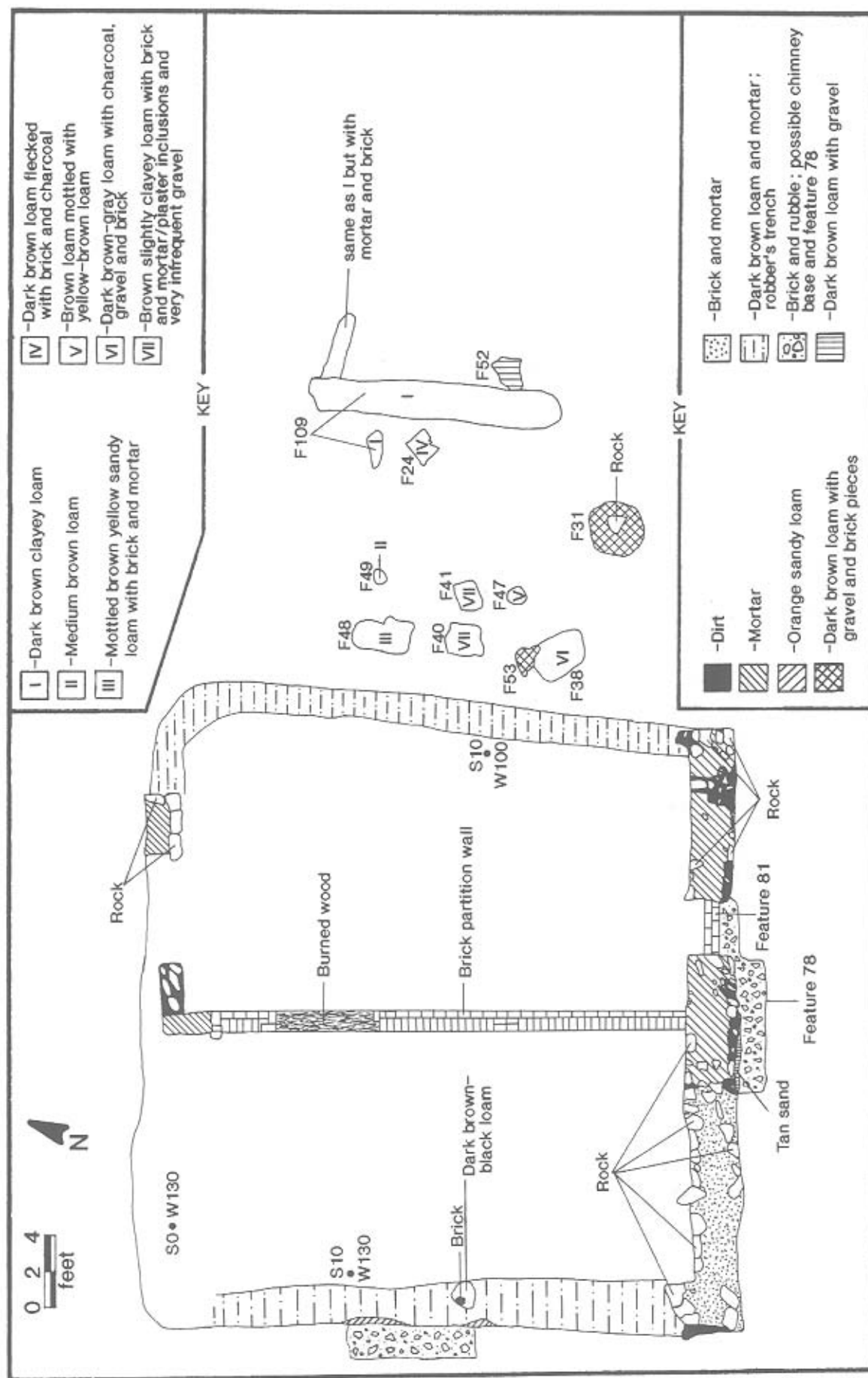
The Darrach Store's builders and residents thus seem to have embodied in material, spatial form their conceptions of the relationships among the activities comprising their daily lives. Certain domestic chores took place away from the store/residence, and they were further separated from the domain of animals and discarded wastes. Furthermore, these conceptions, or at least their material expression, show evidence of change over time. To understand more fully the site's inhabitants, their lives and their ideas requires a more detailed consideration of the individual components of this landscape.

The Store

At the time of, or sometime after, the demolition of the store in the 1860s, the east, west and most of the north foundations were robbed, leaving only the south foundation wall and the rubble-filled cellar for the archaeologists. Excavation revealed a square store, its exterior dimensions at the foundation 32' by 32' (note that at the conclusion of the Phase II excavations the limited testing suggested dimensions of 32' x 37.5'). Oriented to the Landing (now Woodland Beach) Road, the store faced about 20 degrees west of grid north (Figures 26 and 27).

When excavation began, an average 0.9' plow zone deposit covered the store remains, and the cellar floor lay beneath an average of another 1.5' of brick demolition rubble at roughly 2.5' below grade (Figure 16). The entire south wall of the store's foundation remained intact, including both the east and west corners, to an average height of just under 2' below grade. Only two other small sections (the largest a section 4' in length) survived in place, these in the eastern half of the north wall. The intact south foundation was constructed of mostly large

FIGURE 27
Remains of Darrach Store Foundation



irregularly shaped and laid up stones, with the interstices filled with smaller stones. The larger foundation stones measured an average 2' x 1' x 0.8', and were roughly squared, but not carefully tooled to form an ashlar wall. Rather, a 2.5' thick rubble wall had been constructed, laid in a sandy, lime-rich mortar (Figure 27). Along the western 15' of the wall, a partial course of mortared brick was found *in situ* atop the foundation. Thus the foundation wall that survives was truncated just about at the point where the stone foundation met the brick of the structure's main walls. The stone foundation would not have been visible above grade while the store stood.

A bricked-in cellar entryway also survived in the south foundation wall. The eastern edge of the 3' opening was located 9.5' west of the foundation wall's east end (Figure 27). A small wall, two bricks wide, was laid up to span the entryway near the center of the foundation wall's width. Whole and half bricks were used, with one row of each on alternating sides of the wall in each course (Plate 1). Excavation of the entryway itself (Feature 81) to the south of the bricked-in wall yielded no surviving evidence of wooden, stone, or brick steps; however, the subsoil itself roughly stepped down to the cellar floor level. The entryway extended 1.5' south of the brick wall section, was 3' in width as the opening in the foundation wall itself, and was full of whole and broken bricks. Three artifacts were recovered from the entryway fill, small sherds of redware and of tin-enameled ware, the latter with a bluish glaze and a blue hand painted decoration, and an unidentifiable bone fragment.

Feature 78 lay along the exterior of the south foundation wall, adjacent to the west edge of the cellar entryway. It appeared on the subsoil surface as an 8' long by 2' wide scattering of soft, eroded brick fragments with two narrow linear deposits of brown sandy loam between the stone foundation and the brick scatter. The brick scatter disappeared at a depth of 0.1'-0.25' below the subsoil surface. The brown loam, possibly the foundation wall builder's trench, was too narrow to excavate, extending less than 0.3' from the wall. Four unidentifiable nails, two sherds of aqua window glass, and a fragment from a molded olive green wine bottle were recovered from Feature 78.

The robber's trench of the north, west, and east foundation walls became visible only at the level of the cellar floor, as it too was buried beneath demolition rubble and the plow zone deposit. The trench was distinguishable from the packed cellar floor by the concentration of disturbed stone, brick and mortar fragments in a yellow-brown sandy soil matrix. Sections of the robber's trench, which measured roughly the same width as the surviving foundation wall, were explored in conjunction with the test units excavated into the cellar floor, and are discussed below.

The disturbances to the foundation contexts caused by the robbing of the stone walls and subsequent rodent activity are reflected in the artifact assemblage (Table 9; Appendix I). The ceramic collection, for example, includes scratch blue white stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware, and Staffordshire ware mixed with Rockingham, transfer printed whitewares and flow blue. The diversity of types present is also notable: redware, slip trailed redware, refined red earthenware, tin glazed earthenware, Staffordshire ware, undecorated creamware, transfer printed creamware, undecorated pearlware, hand painted pearlware, shell edged pearlware, annular pearlware, transfer printed pearlware, whiteware, hand painted whiteware, annular whiteware, sponged whiteware, shell edged whiteware, transfer printed whiteware, flow blue whiteware, scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware, Westerwald stoneware, Rockinghamware, porcelain, hand painted porcelain, and "blue willow" pattern bone china.

Several of the bones showed evidence of gnawing and butchering (Table 10). The size of the faunal assemblage from this context also suggests disturbance during demolition of one or more trash pits or middens in the vicinity of the store's foundation. Ten percent of the identifiable bone from the features was recovered from the robbed foundation walls. Eight of the nine animals represented by these remains are edible, and cow, pig and bird bones all exhibited butchering or defleshing marks. Thus, at least for a time, the store's tenants were disposing of food and perhaps butchering waste in the immediate vicinity of the building.

An artifact-rich groundhog hole cutting through the remains of the north foundation wall just east of the interior partition indicates post-demolition disturbance of the deposits as well. Recovered from the hole were bottle and unidentified glass, ceramics, iron, and two bones. Of the 231 sherds of glass, 71 were from blown olive wine

PLATE 1
Profile of Intact South Foundation Wall



TABLE 9

STORE FOUNDATION ARTIFACTS

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
Ceramics			
Redware	65		
Tin-Glazed	2		
Staffordshire	1		
Creamware	15		
Pearlware	24		
Whiteware	39		
Rockingham	2		
Stoneware	2		
Porcelain	14		
Unidentified, burned	8		
Subtotal		172	
Glass			
Bottle			
Blown Olive	16		
Molded Olive	40		
Molded Aqua	22		
Molded Green	1		
Molded Brown	5		
Jar			
Molded Clear	5		
Tableware			
Serving Vessel	1		
Unidentifiable	2		
Lamp	3		
Subtotal		95	
Architectural			
Window Glass			
Aqua	58		
Green	1		
Nails			
Wrought	14		
Cut	28		
Wire	1		
Spike	2		
Nuts and Bolts	2		
Unidentifiable	7		
Mortar/Plaster	6		
Subtotal		119	

TABLE 9 (Cont.)

Type	Artifact Counts	Subtotal	Total
Metal			
Iron Ring	1		
Hinge Spike	1		
Strap Iron	6		
Unidentifiable Rim	1		
Unidentifiable	8		
Subtotal		17	
Miscellaneous			
Bones			
Cow	7		
Pig	9		
Goose	5		
Sheep	3		
Bird	7		
Rat	1		
Muskrat	1		
Rabbit	1		
Shell			
Oyster	1		
Metal			
Knife Handle	1		
Axe Head	1		
Subtotal		37	
Tobacco Pipes			
Stem	2		
Subtotal		2	
Grand Total			442

bottles, seven were from blown clear glass bottles, nine were from blown aqua glass bottles, 69 were from molded aqua glass medicine-type bottles, and the balance were unidentifiable or molded clear or olive glass. A cache of 282 ceramic sherds was also present. Two hundred six of these reconstructed into three partially complete redware vessels (Plate 2). Two are very similar hollowware storage pots. Both stand 10.5" in height with maximum diameters of 10.5"-11" and are glazed on the interior only with a manganese-speckled lead glaze. Both also constrict slightly just below the rim to facilitate tying a cover over the pot. Vessel 2 appears to have its maximum diameter just above the base, while in Vessel 1 this point is reached closer to midway up the body of the vessel. The base of only one of the two pots was present; it exhibited very few scratches indicative of use. Neither did the interior walls or the exterior base of either vessel show evidence of use or burning from use in cooking. The third

TABLE 10

FAUNAL REMAINS, STORE FOUNDATION

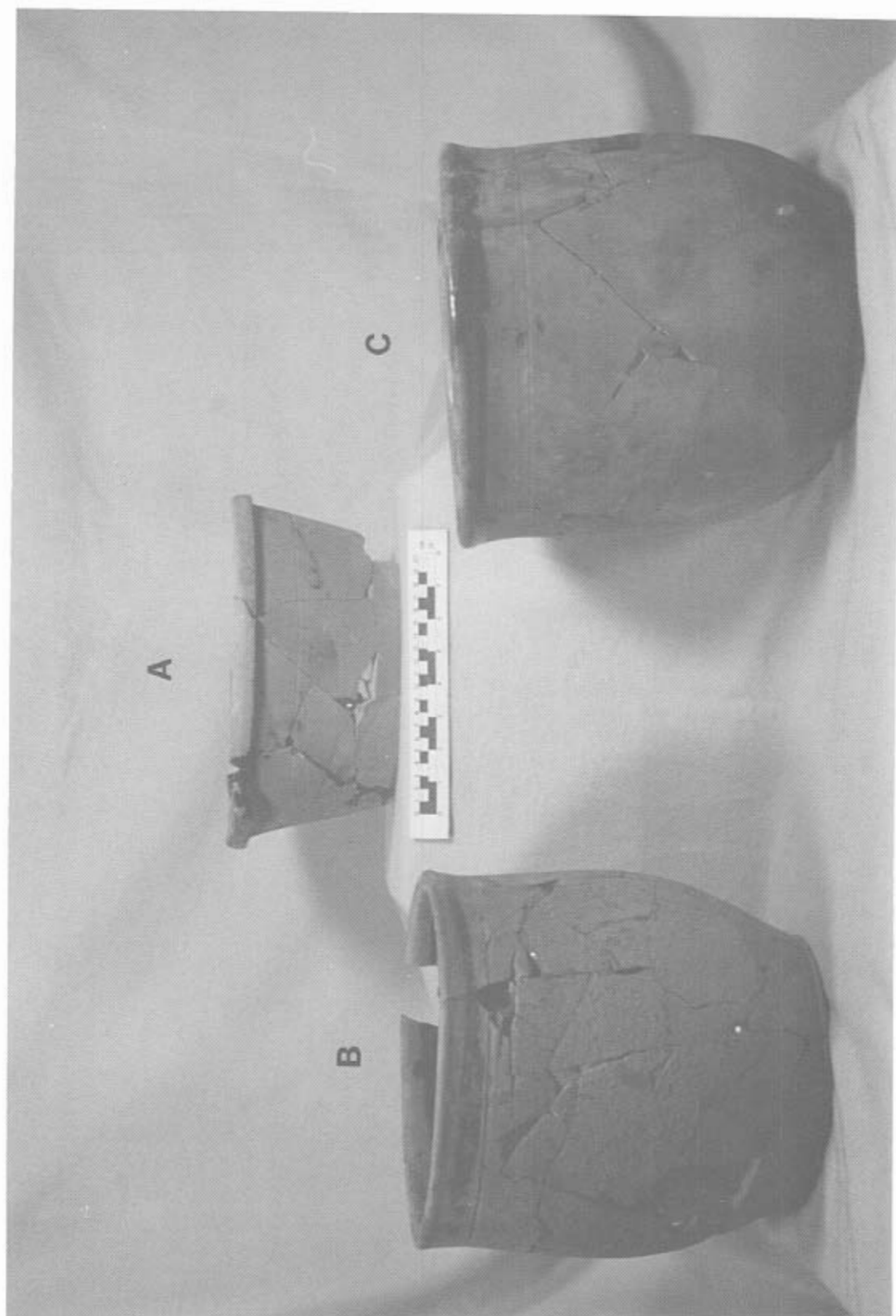
Animal	No. of Spec.	% of Found.	% of Tot. As.	MNI Found	MNI Tot. As.	Elements Represented	Cut	Gnawed
Cow	7	20	2	1	4	radius & ulna, R. rib, skull, tibia, vert, L. rib, scapula	yes	yes
Pig	9	26	3	2	3	L. innom., R. man- dible, R. innom, RI', R. mandible, L. femur, fibula, R. innominate	yes	no
Goose	5	15	1	1	2	carpometacarpus, sac- rum, R. mandible, L. humerus, skull	no	no
Sheep	3	9	1	1	1	R. radius, rib, rib	no	no
Bird	7	20	2	1	?	many elements	yes	no
Rat	1	3	<1	1	4	L. mandible	no	no
Muskrat	1	3	<1	1	4	L. femur	no	no
Rabbit	1	3	<1	1	1	R. scapula	no	no
Total	34	99	9+	9	19		3	1

Key:

No. Spec. Found.	=	number specimens foundation	Tot. As. MNI	=	total assemblage
L. innom.	=	left innominate	R. RI'	=	minimum number of individuals
					right incisor, upper

PLATE 2

Utilitarian Redware Vessels Recovered from the Store Foundation



A - Pan
B - Butter Pot
C - Butter Pot

vessel is a redware milk pan. Its maximum diameter is 11.5" at the rim, 5.5" above the vessel's base. The rim is broken by a pouring lip. This vessel too is glazed only on the interior with a clear lead glaze similar to those of the two storage pots. Neither does this vessel offer any evidence of use wear. In addition to these reconstructed redware vessels, sherds from creamware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, and slip trailed redware vessels were also found in small numbers.

Evidence of a fireplace and chimney stack serving the store occurred in only one location, and even here it is not definitive. A 6' x 2' scatter of bricks and slight staining of the subsoil, but no evidence of burning, was apparent just outside of the central section of the store's west foundation wall (Figure 27). It was not excavated.

Surface collection of the exposed subsurface in the vicinity of the foundation following plow zone stripping provided an additional small assemblage of artifacts. South of the foundation, a few sherds of molded bottle glass, two spikes, metal, a tobacco pipe stem, and eight ceramic sherds (redware, refined red earthenware, shell-edged and hand painted whiteware, and porcelain) were found. To the west, in the vicinity of the possible chimney stack remains, were found a sherd of molded blue bottle glass, a jasper flake, and a few redware, whiteware, and Westerwald stoneware sherds.

Removal of the brick rubble fill inside the store's cellar revealed a hard-packed orange-brown silty loam dirt floor with only occasional patches of a cement or mortar flooring preserved. A brick partition was found to divide the cellar into two rooms of unequal size (Figure 27). The larger eastern room measured 27' x 14'; the smaller western room measured 27' x 12'. The mortared brick partition wall was three bricks wide, its upper preserved course consisting of an eastern row of stretchers and a western row of headers. The wall butted up against the north and south stone foundation walls. A 5' gap in the partition wall began 4' south of the wall's north end. Preserved in the gap were the remains of a burned wooden member, possibly a door sill. A small, 2.5' x 1.5' brick-lined dairy pit or French drain (Feature 1) in the eastern cellar room north of the bricked-in entryway, had been excavated during the Phase II excavations (Figure 15 and associated text).

Twelve 5'X 5' units were excavated into the floor of the store's cellar. These are discussed below (Figure 26).

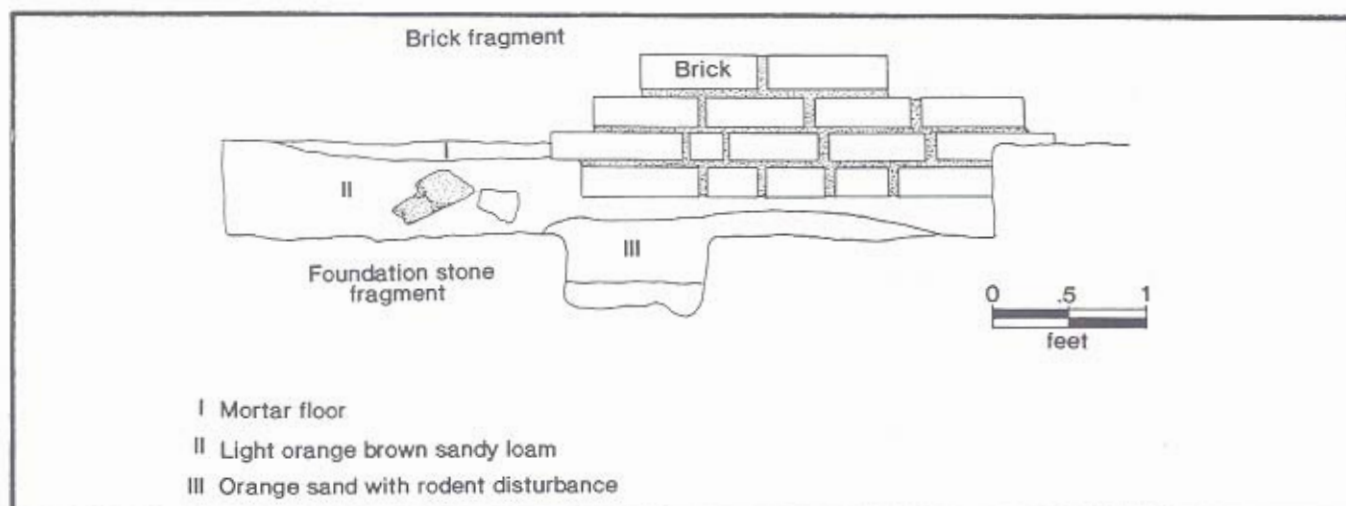
Unit B: Two levels were excavated in this 5' x 5' unit. Level 1 consisted of a 0.2' layer of deteriorated mortar floor. Level 2, which overlay the undulating orange sand subsoil, measured 0.1'-0.2' thick. Consisting of a dark brown sandy loam, the level contained brick fragments and 67 artifacts, including molded and blown bottle glass, window glass sherds, two cut nails, three oyster shell fragments, and 27 sherds of redware, slip trailed red earthenware, creamware, annular pearlware, Rockingham, and porcelain. The Rockingham sherd suggests either a nineteenth century deposition date for the stratum or subsequent disturbance. Also recovered from the level were a catfish spine and an unidentified bird rib. Twenty-one artifacts also came from the robber's trench in the northern half of the unit. The rat bone provides further evidence of disturbance of this context. Molded bottle glass and redware, pearlware, whiteware, transfer printed whiteware, yellowware and porcelain sherds compose the balance of the assemblage.

Unit I: Two levels were also excavated in this 4' x 4.5' unit. The cellar floor itself consisted of a 0.25' layer of coarse yellowish brown sand with traces of deteriorating mortar/concrete. Window glass, cut nails, oyster shell fragments, and redware, pearlware, transfer printed pearlware and whiteware sherds came from the mortar and sandy matrix (51 total). Three bird bones, a cow rib, and a pig vertebrae were also recovered from this context. A second patch of mortar flooring underlay the first in the extreme northeast corner. This and the underlying brown sandy loam and coarse yellow sand were removed as Level 2, along with the brick and mortar filled robber's trench. In the robber's trench a tan sandy clay layer less than 0.1' thick overlay a dark brown coarse sand. Level 2 bottomed out on subsoil at 0.4' below the cellar floor.

Unit H: Level 1 in Unit H consisted of the deteriorated mortar floor also encountered in Units B and I. In this unit, it reached a depth of 0.35'. Olive wine bottle glass, window glass, a wrought nail, an oyster shell

FIGURE 28

Unit D, Darrach Store Cellar, West Wall Profile



fragment, six unidentifiable bones, and redware, slip trailed redware, hand painted whiteware and hand painted porcelain sherds were found embedded in the level (26 total). Level 2 reached to a depth of 0.4'-0.5' below the surface of the cellar floor. This level, consisting of a grayish brown clayey sand overlying subsoil, yielded only a few sherds of blown and molded bottle glass, window glass, slip trailed redware and tin glazed earthenware. In addition, one fragmentary cow vertebrae was recovered.

Unit D: Excavation encountered three cultural levels overlying subsoil (Figure 28). Fifty artifacts were present in the fragmentary mortar floor (Level 1), almost 40% of them ceramics. Redware, slip trailed redware, shell edged whiteware, transfer printed whiteware, hand painted whiteware, and hand painted porcelain sherds compose the ceramic collection. Found with the ceramics were a few sherds of bottle glass, 16 window glass sherds, two sherds of lamp chimney glass, a wrought nail, two cut nails, and three oyster shell fragments. One cow tibia and one muskrat bone were also recovered from the cellar floor. The base course of the brick partition wall occurred in Level 2; there was no evidence of a builder's trench. This deposit yielded the greatest number of artifacts of any excavated within the store's cellar floor. Brick (7 lbs.), window glass (19), strap iron (20), plaster (12), shells (21), and ceramics (33) were most numerous among the 116 artifacts. More than half of the ceramics were redware, mostly refined red earthenware. Creamware, pearlware, hand painted stoneware, hand painted tin glazed earthenware, and scratch blue salt glaze stoneware were also present. This is one of the few contexts within the cellar where the ceramics all support a late eighteenth century deposition date. The balance of the artifacts consist of a few molded bottle glass sherds, a wrought nail, and unidentifiable iron fragments. Nine identifiable bones were also recovered - four bird, three pig (two gnawed), one cow, and one sheep (also gnawed). These bones were either redeposited here or were left lying on the cellar floor before the installation of the mortar floor, and were thus subject to the predation of rodents. Further evidence of rodent disturbance appeared in Level 3. Along the edge of the brick partition wall, a patch of a second mortar floor was preserved in the orange sandy loam of this level. Underlying the mortar and again in a concentration in the southeast corner of the unit were found gravels mixed with the sands of the deposit's matrix. A molded olive green bottle glass fragment, a sherd of window glass, and a cut nail were recovered from this context.

Unit F: This unit was heavily disturbed by rodent activity. Level 1 consisted of a 0.1' layer of deteriorated mortar in a brown sandy matrix comprising the cellar floor, and rodent disturbed loose brown sands, mortar, brick and

charcoal in the east foundation wall robber's trench. Three pounds of brick were discarded and 47 artifacts recovered. Among these (of a total of 22 bones) were three cow bones, two pig bones and a pig tooth. At least one bone evidenced gnawing. Redware, whiteware, molded bottle glass, window glass, lamp chimney glass, wrought and cut nails, a copper thimble and an oyster shell compose the balance of the collection. The second level of brown sands overlying subsoil also exhibited evidence of rodent activity, and the surface of the subsoil was extremely uneven. Level 2 bottomed out between 0.1' and 0.9' below the cellar floor surface. Forty-nine artifacts were recovered from the robbed foundation trench. More than one-half of these represent a single hand blown olive wine bottle. The rest are a few sherds of window and lamp chimney glass, molded bottle glass, a cut nail, an oyster shell, and slip trailed redware, creamware and pearlware ceramic sherds. Forty-three artifacts came from the soils of Level 2 beneath the mortared floor. Forty percent of these were window glass, and almost another 40% ceramics, all potentially eighteenth century types - redware, creamware and salt-glazed stoneware. The balance consist of a few sherds of molded bottle glass, lamp chimney glass, a cut nail, a tobacco pipe stem and four oyster shells. A second pig tooth was found in the Level 2 soils of the cellar floor. A pig phalange, two bird bones and a rat mandible came from the disturbed soils of the robber's trench.

Unit K: Located in the cellar's west room, it contained two cultural strata. Level 1 consisted of areas of dark and light brown matrices, with patches containing brick and pebbles. The artifacts from this level consisted of a scattering of molded bottle glass, window glass, cut nails, oyster shell, redware and whiteware sherds, and one bird scapula (25 total). The second level of dark and light brown loams was distinguished from the first by a sandier texture. These soils bottomed out on subsoil at 0.4' below the cellar surface. An unidentifiable nail fragment, two oyster shells and two unidentifiable bones were found.

Unit J: Two levels were excavated. The western portion of the unit contained dark brown loam with much brick and mortar, the robber's trench for the west foundation wall. To the east, a yellow sandy clay with patches of mortar comprised the uppermost level of the cellar floor. Level 1 bottomed out on Level 2 at 0.1'-0.2' below the surface. Over six pounds of brick was recovered from the level, along with a small collection (11) of cut nails, glazed brick fragments, a clam and an oyster shell, and a redware sherd. The lower level of the robbed foundation was also rodent-disturbed. The soil consisted of a dark brown loam with brick rubble. Brown sandy soils comprised the lower level of the cellar floor; they ended at subsoil at 0.2'-0.5' below the surface of the floor. Artifacts were found in this level only in the disturbed robber's trench soils - one sherd of blown olive green bottle glass, a sherd of window glass, and two unidentifiable bones. No evidence of a chimney base was apparent.

Unit L: A 0.1'-0.2' level of deteriorated mortar flooring was first removed. Below this lay a 0.2'-0.3' layer of yellowish sands and gray sandy clay. Cutting through this level in a 0.75' wide band along the partition wall was a stratified feature (Feature 67). The uppermost stratum consisted of a shallow (0.1') deposit of dark brown loam. Below this was preserved a segment of mortared floor with fragments of brick. Gray sandy clay lay beneath the mortar at a depth of 0.4'. The clay terminated at subsoil at 0.9' below the cellar floor surface. Level 3 consisted of patches of yellow sands, gray and yellow sands, and orange and yellow mottled sands. They bottomed out on subsoil at 0.7'-0.8' below the cellar surface. Artifacts were limited to the uppermost mortar floor in this unit, and consisted of a sherd of bottle glass, a wrought spike, two oyster shell fragments and two bones.

Unit G: The intact southwest corner of the foundation wall, a section of the robbed west wall, and a section of the cellar floor were all included within the unit. The uppermost level of the cellar flooring consisted of a 0.1'-0.2' layer of brown sandy loam. Of the 57 artifacts found in the flooring, one-third (19) were ceramics. Three types were represented - redware (most numerous), transfer printed pearlware, and tin glazed earthenware. Based on the ceramics, a late eighteenth century deposition date may very tentatively be postulated. Another one-third of the assemblage was composed of molded bottle glass sherds, and the remainder consisted of window glass, cut nails, and a fragment of a buckle. Below the loam lay a similar but more gravelly soil, which overlay subsoil at 0.18'-0.35' below the cellar surface. Only six artifacts were found in this gravelly matrix - a molded bottle sherd, a fish vertebrae and two unidentifiable bones, and two sherds of redware.

Unit A: It was excavated in three 0.4' levels, although the profiles indicate cultural stratigraphy. The north wall profile shows a 0.15'-0.3' deposit of decayed mortar and pebbles, the most recent cellar floor, at the surface of the unit. Below this lay the orange-tan sandy loam subsoil. Cutting into the northwest corner of the unit, however, was a bowl-shaped feature containing a dark brown silty loam soil and much brick rubble. The east wall profile shows the brick partition wall (Figure 29). The south profile documents that the south foundation wall and the stratigraphy underlying it (Figure 30). The artifacts were collected from this unit in three arbitrary 0.4' levels and from the rubble-filled feature. Level 1 yielded 66 artifacts, almost 70% (45) window glass sherds. The remainder include a few sherds of blown and molded bottle glass, wrought and cut nails, creamware and porcelain sherds, and a lock (Plate 3). Level 2 produced only three sherds of molded olive green bottle glass, a fragment of unidentifiable metal and one sherd of hand painted polychrome pearlware. Window glass, a wrought nail, four unidentifiable bones, five redware sherds and three sherds of whiteware were recovered from the rubble-filled feature.

Unit C: A lime mortar patch, the remains of a cellar flooring, extended along the south foundation wall and into the bricked-in cellar entryway. The mortar deposit yielded a catfish spine and skull fragment. A very thin lens of a sterile grayish clay underlying the mortar contained window glass sherds and an unidentifiable nail fragment.

Unit E: Fragments of the mortar floor survived in this unit also, along the south and west walls. In addition, as in the adjoining Unit C, subsoil lay beneath a thin deposit of gray clay with a very uneven lower surface. Dark silty loam was deposited in the low areas of the clay layer. Twenty-three artifacts were present, including molded bottle glass, window glass, a wrought nail, bones, and a few sherds of redware, refined red earthenware, creamware and annular pearlware. The one unusual find was a fragment of the foot of a stemmed glass drinking vessel.

Based on these test excavations, the cellar of the Darrach Store appears to have originally been floored with a coarse sand and then paved with a thin application of mortar (and in the southeastern portion of the cellar clay). Another layer of soil accumulated over this mortar floor as it deteriorated, and in certain areas brick fragments were incorporated into it. A second paving of mortar was applied; this too broke up before the store was demolished. No difference in the treatment of the floor appeared between the east and west rooms of the cellar, with the exception of the southeastern corner. The artifacts span the range of the store's occupation from the mid-eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries. By far the predominant ceramic form was utilitarian red earthenware, best represented by the reconstructed vessels recovered from the groundhog hole in the north foundation wall. Foodstuffs may have been stored in these redware vessels in the store's cellar. Also present, however, although in far fewer numbers, were a wide range of other eighteenth and nineteenth century ceramic types, from scratch blue stoneware, Staffordshire and tin-glazed earthenwares at the early end to Rockingham and the whitewares at the later end. Similarly, both hand blown and molded bottle glass was recovered.

Faunal remains comprise the other collection of significant size from beneath the cellar floor, and include gnawed bones, rodent bones and butchered food bones (Table 11). Eight of the nine individuals represented edible species, with domestic animals and birds accounting for the great majority of specimens. Butchering marks confirm the use of cow and squirrel bones as food. In addition, more than half of the gnawed specimens (56%) from the features came from these contexts, suggesting that food bone lay exposed on the cellar floor at some time and thus subject to the predation of scavengers.

The artifacts from the two cellar floor levels do not differ substantially. Those from the lower floor tend to be earlier. For example, the ceramics are mostly redware, slip trailed redware, creamware, pearlware, porcelain, tin-glazed earthenware, hand painted white salt-glazed stoneware, scratch blue salt-glazed stoneware, and gray salt-glazed stoneware. However a few sherds of nineteenth century types are present along with a handful of cut nails and molded bottle glass sherds.

FIGURE 29

Unit A, Darrach Store Cellar, East Wall Profile

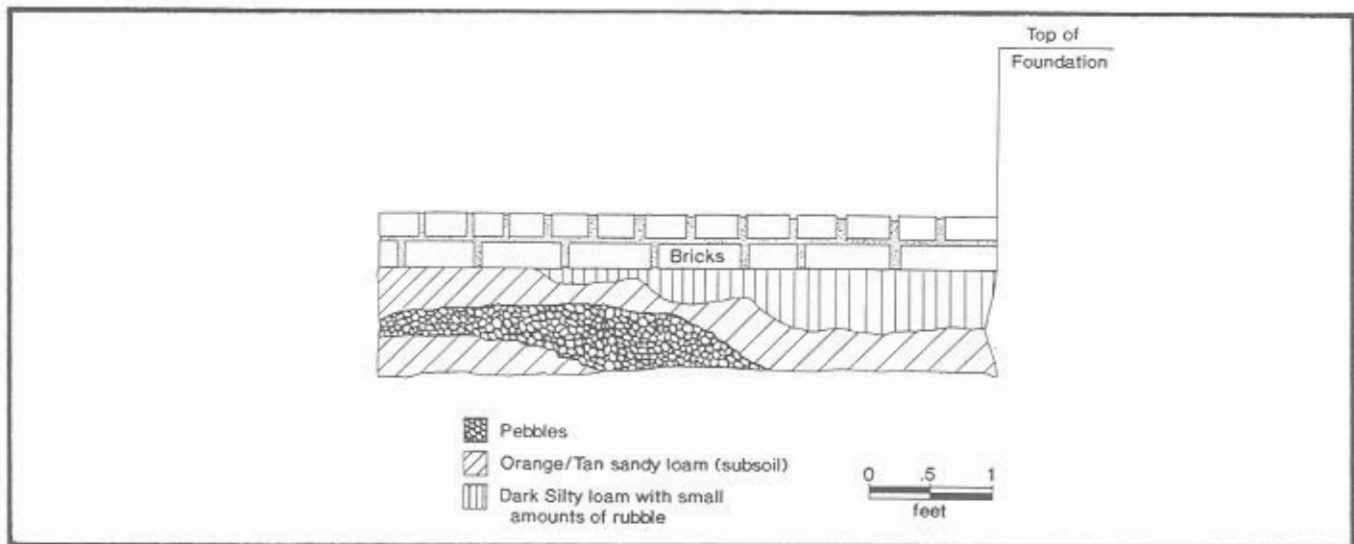


FIGURE 30

Unit A, Darrach Store Cellar, South Wall Profile

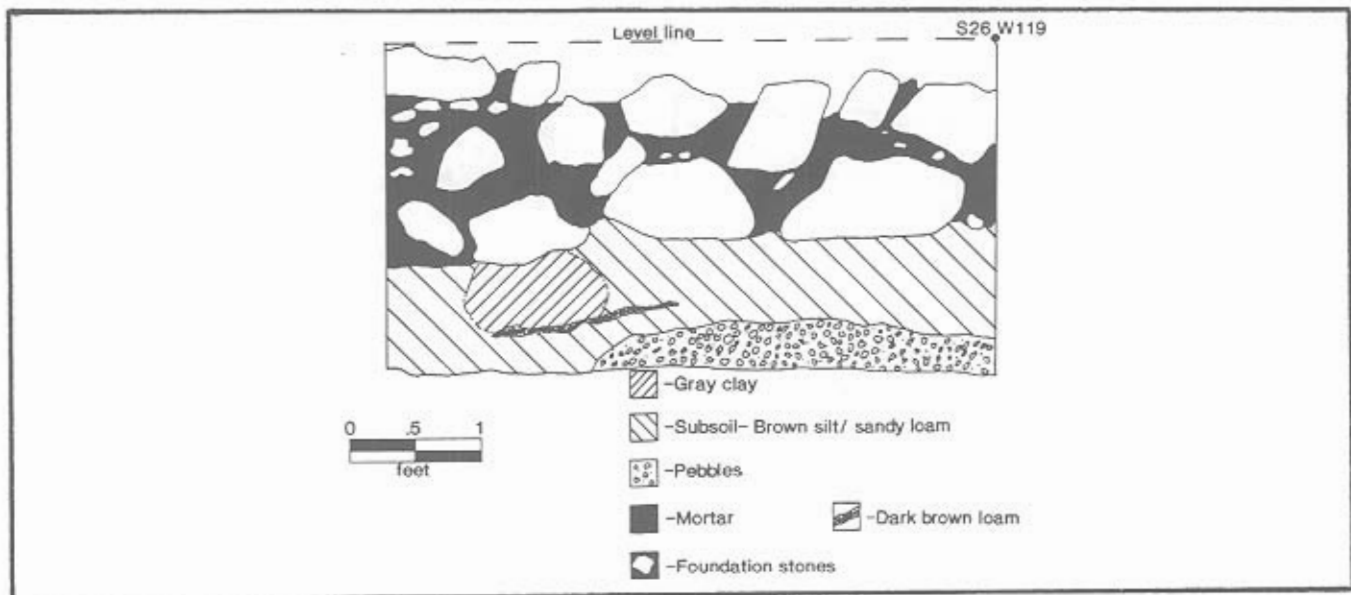


PLATE 3

Iron Lock Recovered from Unit A, Level 1

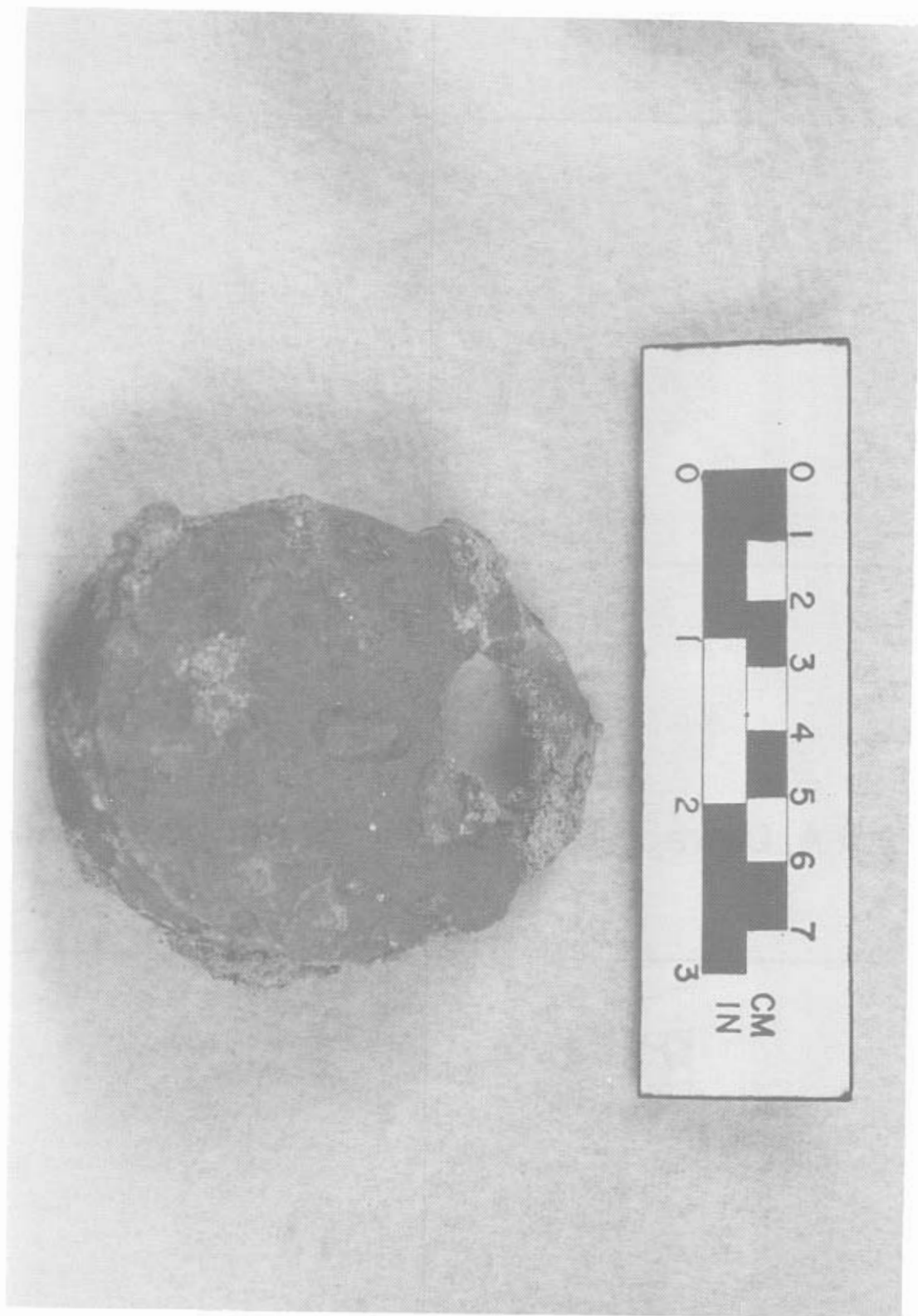


TABLE 11

FAUNAL REMAINS, CONTEXTS BENEATH THE STORE CELLAR FLOOR

Animal	No. of Spec.	% of Found.	% of Tot. As.	MNI Found	MNI Tot. As.	Elements Represented	Cut	Gnawed
Cow	6	18	2	1	4	3 tibia, L. astragalus, L. calcaneus, rib	yes	no
Pig	9	26	3	1	3	mostly foot & teeth: 3 premolars, metapodial, rib, L. metatarsal 4, L. tarsal 4, L. phalanx, thoracic vert.	no	yes
Sheep	1	3	<1	1	1	R. humerus	no	yes
Bird	11	32	3	2	?	all elements	no	no
Fish (Channel Catfish)	3	9	<1	2	3	2 L. pectoral spine vertebrae	no	no
Muskrat	1	3	<1	1	4	L. innominate	no	no
Rat	2	6	<1	1	4	L. tibia/fibula R. mandible	no	no
Squirrel	1	3	<1	1	1	R. tibia	yes	no
TOTAL	34	100	8+	9	20		2	2

KEY: No. = number Tot. = total Spec. = specimens Found. = Foundation As. = assemblage
MNI = minimum number of individuals L. = left R. = right

TABLE 12

FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE, FEATURE 109

Animal	No. of Spec.	% of F109	% of Tot. As.	MNI F109	MNI Tot. As.	Elements Represented	Cut	Gnawed
Rat	13	72	4	3	4	2 L. femur, 3 R. femur, R. mandible, L. mandible, 2 L. innominate, R. innominate, L. maxilla, R. & L. Tibia/fibula (most elements)	no	no
Muskrat	1	6	<1	1	4	L. innominate	no	no
Goose	2	11	1	1	2	R. humerus, carpometacarpus (KFMX-DFL)	yes	no
Bird	2	11	1	1	?	rib, R. femur	no	no
TOTAL	18	100	6	6	10		1	0

KEY:

No. = number
Tot. = total
Spec. = specimens

As. = assemblage
MNI = minimum number of individuals
L. = left
R. = right

TABLE 13

FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH DARRACH STORE ADDITION

Feature Number	Plan Dimen.	Depth*	Shape	Soil Fill	Artifacts	Interpretation
52	1.2'	.7'	irregular circle; straight walls with flat base	dark brown gravelly loam	brick, bird and rat bones	post hole
49	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	rodent hole
38	2.2-2.7'	1.9'	rough circle; tapered	brownish-gray clay with brick, mortar, gravel, charcoal	brick; see also Tables 10A and 11	post/pier hole
40	.8'	.6'	square; walls slope to rounded base	gravelly dark grayish brown clayey loam	brick; mortar; wrought and cut nails; flask glass	post/pier hole
48	1.8' x 2.4'	.8'	rectangular; bowl-shaped	mottled medium brown sandy loam	brick and mortar; see also Table 10B	post/pier hole
41	.8'	.3'	square; straight walls with flat base	mottled medium brown clayey loam and yellow brown silty clay	brick and mortar; 2 cut nails; 1 oyster shell; 2 bones; 6 creamware plate sherds; 1 whiteware sherd	post hole

TABLE 13 (cont.)

Feature Number	Plan Dimen.	Depth*	Shape	Soil Fill	Artifacts	Interpretation
47	.8'	1.3'	circular; tapered	mottled medium brown and yellowish brown soil flecked with bricks, charcoal	-----	post mold ?
53	.9'	.6'	irregular; tapered	dark brown loam	brick	?
24	.7'	.5'	square	dark brown loam flecked with brick and charcoal	brick; 3 rat bones	post mold
31	2.6'-2.7'	.25'	circular; flat base with large rock set in center	dark brown gravelly loam flecked with brick	3 sherds pearlware; 1 sherd transfer print	post support hole

*Below Subsoil Surface

TABLE 14

ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 38

Type	Artifact Count
Glass	
Bottle	
Clear Molded	1
Aqua Molded	1
Olive Molded	2
Jar	
Clear Molded	2
Lamp	9
Window	11
Metal	
Buttons	1
Nails	
Cut	2
Unidentifiable	1
Tacks	3
Unidentifiable Metal	1
Bone *	
Bird	16
Goose	3
Cow	3
Pig	4
Cat	1
Muskrat	1
Rat	5
Unidentifiable	<u>21</u>
Total	88

*See Table 16

In general, then, the archaeological evidence of the store's architectural form and features is limited. A 32' square brick building stood on a stone foundation, possibly with a single exterior chimney in the center of the west wall. A cellar was accessed through an entryway in the rear wall of the building. The cellar was divided into two rooms of unequal size, the larger of the two containing a small subterranean dairy or drain. The comparatively shallow depth of the cellar (an average of 2.5' below the surface of the site), suggests the store had a raised basement, and that the first floor was located several feet above grade.

Located 15' east of the store's east wall, a linear mortar and brick stain (Feature 109) measured 14' in length by 1.5'-2' in width, and disappeared at 0.1' below subsoil. Although it paralleled the store's east wall, it did not follow its entire length, beginning about 9' north of the line of the store's south wall, and ending 9' south of the line of the store's north wall. The feature appears to define the east wall of a 14' x 15' addition to the store,

TABLE 15

ARTIFACTS FROM FEATURE 48

Type	Artifact Count
Ceramics	
Creamware	1
American Porcelain	2
Undecorated Pearlware	1
Annular Pearlware	2
Unidentifiable, burned	2
Glass	
Bottle	
Blown Olive	6
Molded Clear	2
Metal	
Button, Copper with Loop Shank	1
Nails	
Wrought	1
Cut	4
Unidentifiable Sheet Metal	4
Shell	
Clam	2
Oyster	2
Total	30

perfectly centered along the store's eastern side. Evidence of the north and south walls of the addition did not survive. In width and depth the mortar feature, presumably a robbed foundation wall, suggests a structure less substantial than the main store. Eighty-six artifacts were found in the feature's fill. Fragments of at least three bottles were present, a hand blown olive green wine bottle, and a molded aqua and a clear (probably medicine) bottle. In addition, three cut nails and a brass tack were recovered. The 12 ceramic sherds included creamware, undecorated pearlware, "clouded" or Whieldon ware, slip decorated redware, and overglaze hand-painted porcelain. Most temporally diagnostic, however, is the 1803 Liberty head penny discovered in the upper few inches of subsoil immediately below the base of the feature. A *Terminus post quem* (TPQ) for the construction of the addition, then, is 1803. Eighteen identifiable bones were also recovered from the feature (Table 12),

Ten other features associated with the addition (Figure 27) are described in Table 13. Noteworthy among these are three, Features 38, 40, and 48 (Tables 14 and 15), which form a northwest to southeast trending row parallel to the east wall of the store and addition. Located 3' east of the store wall and spaced 4'-5' apart, the three features are interpreted as post holes. All contain large quantities of brick, suggesting either deteriorated brick piers or post holes backfilled with demolition rubble when the building was torn down. The faunal assemblage of Feature 38, along with its unusual tapering shape, suggests rodent disturbance. Notable for its size given the

TABLE 16

FAUNAL ASSEMBLAGE, FEATURE 38

Animal	No. of Spec.	% of F38	% of Tot. As.	MNI F38	MNI Tot. As.	Elements Represented	Cut	Gnawed
Bird	16	49	5	2	?	all elements	no	no
Cat	1	3	<1	1	1	R. maxilla	no	no
Cow	3	9	1	1	4	L. & R. tibia, vertebra	yes	no
Goose	3	9	1	1	2	mandible, maxilla, skull	no	no
Muskrat	1	3	<1	1	4	innominate	no	no
Pig	4	12	1	1	2	1st phalanx, atlas pubis, scapula	no	no
Rat	5	15	1	2	4	2 femora, 2 tibiae, maxilla	no	no
TOTAL	33	100	10	9	21		1	0

KEY: No. = number
Tot. = total
Spec. = specimens

As. = assemblage
MNI = minimum number of individuals
L. = left
R. = right

feature's size, the faunal assemblage from Feature 38 consisted of 54 specimens. Thirty-three were identifiable, 10% of the total identifiable specimens from the site's features (Table 16). As in Feature 109, despite the representation of two rats in the assemblage, none of the bone exhibited gnaw marks. This larger collection also contained the remains of a wider variety of food sources, including both wild and domestic species.

Feature 40 appeared undisturbed, and yielded one wrought and two cut nails, and one sherd of a glass historical flask. The ovoid deep aquamarine pint flask bore the molded image of a sailing sloop on one side, and the probable profile of Louis Kossuth on the other, surrounded by the inscription "NEW JERSEY," "BRIDGETON" (McKearin and Wilson 1978:551). The c. 1851-1855 production period for the flask (McKearin and Wilson 1978:133) provides a TPQ for the feature's fill.

To conclude, then, sometime after 1803 an addition was constructed adjoining the central portion of the main store's east wall, perhaps in conjunction with the change in function of the structure just prior to or following John Darrach's death in 1805. Measuring 14' x 15' feet, it had no basement. Several post, pier and rodent disturbed features located within and adjacent to the addition appear not to predate it, based on their artifact assemblages. Their functions in the ell's structural systems are unknown. Their contemporaneity is also uncertain, but their distribution and spatial relationships suggest some represent the remains of replacement posts.

Outbuildings

Outbuilding I

The smallest, northernmost of the two post-in-ground outbuildings has been designated Outbuilding I (Figure 26). Fourteen post holes define an irregularly shaped rectangular structure measuring 16.5'-18' by 9'-13.25'. Oriented with its long axis northeast-southwest of grid north, almost exactly as the store itself, Outbuilding I stood approximately 25' south of the store's southwest corner. Another twenty feet to the southeast stood Outbuilding II; one well was located 9' north of the northern structure, another only 2' south of its southern wall.

Three post holes define the structure's north wall, a fifth lies just 2.75' southwest of the northwest corner, and a sixth is located just southwest of the one near the center of the wall, inside the structure (Figure 31). Irregularly spaced, the three main wall posts were separated by 5.9' and 9.4' (measuring from the feature's midpoints, as most did not have definable post molds). Four more closely spaced posts, at intervals of 1.7', 3.5' and 3.8' formed the east wall. The three posts of the western wall stood 6' and 2.75' apart. Most problematic is the structure's south wall, as both of the central posts of the wall are mirrored by second post holes 1.5'-2' to the north. The two sets of central posts were spaced 2'-2.7' apart, the distances between them and the corner posts ranging from 5.6'-8.25'. The three posts which have paired post holes just off their corners on the structure's interior (one along the north wall, two along the south wall) may either have had secondary supports or been replaced. At the same time, the south wall of Outbuilding I aligned with one of the series of northeast-southwest trending fencelines that divided the inner and outer yards. Perhaps the "extra" post holes represent an extension of a fenceline that either pre-dated or post-dated the structure. Unfortunately, neither of these hypotheses can be confirmed or refuted by reference to the formal characteristics of the post holes, the soil fills, the soil chemistry, or the artifact assemblages.

The post holes appeared as variously shaped soil stains - circular, oval, rounded corner square, square and rectangular (Table 17). They measured 0.7'-2' in diameter/on a side, however most did not exceed 1.25' in size. Their depths ranged from 0.4' to 1' below the surface of subsoil. Only four of the features had clearly definable post mold stains within the post holes - Features 17, 86, 90 and 96. The post in Feature 17 sat in the middle of the hole, was rectangular with one rounded corner and had a maximum diameter of 0.9'. It extended 0.8' below the base of the post hole into subsoil. A round post 0.5' in diameter stood at the center of Post Hole 86, having been driven only 0.2' into the subsoil below the post hole. Feature 90 also contained a round post mold, 1' in diameter. Unlike the others, it sat 0.6' above the base of the hole. Feature 96 contained a rectangular post which almost filled the square hole. The post measured 0.9' x 1.4' and sat on the floor of the hole.